Exhibit 32

STATE OF WISCONSIN : CIRCUIT COURT : MANITOWOC COUNTY
BRANCH 1

STATE OF WISCONSIN,

PLAINTIFF,

vs.

STEVEN A. AVERY,

DEFENDANT.

JURY TRIAL
TRIAL - DAY 10
Case No. 05 CF 381

DATE: FEBRUARY 23, 2007

BEFORE: Hon. Patrick L. Willis
Circuit Court Judge

APPEARANCES: KENNETH R. KRATZ
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

THOMAS J. FALLON
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

NORMAN A. GAHN
Special Prosecutor
On behalf of the State of Wisconsin.

DEAN A. STRANG
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.

JEROME F. BUTING
Attorney at Law
On behalf of the Defendant.

STEVEN A. AVERY
Defendant
Appeared in person.

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

Reported by Diane Tesheneck, RPR

Official Court Reporter

A. Correct.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I would ask if Detective Wiegert would bring you Exhibit 325. It's the Pap smear of Teresa Halbach.

Q. Now, we have already identified that exhibit as the Pap smear of Teresa Halbach; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What is a Pap smear?

A. As I understand it, it is a sample of cells from a woman's cervix. It is used for medical testing to check for abnormal cells.

Q. And where would the DNA come from in a Pap smear?

A. As I stated earlier, any cell that -- any nucleated cell is going to have DNA. So any of the cells from the Pap smear, cervical area, tissue cells, it will come from the nucleus of those epithelial cells that are on that smear.

Q. Now, using the DNA technology that you described before lunch time, did you develop a DNA profile for Teresa Halbach, from that Pap smear?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And I'm going to ask you, if according to your reports, does the slide we will put up next display your results?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. I would like you to take the laser pointer and at this point explain to the jurors exactly what they are looking at.

A. This series of numbers and letters on this side are referred to as genetic markers. And all of this information pinpoints where those genetic markers are found throughout your DNA. Earlier I talked about the target regions of DNA that are amplified, and we make a whole lot of copies of them.

This is what I was referring to. We looked at 15 different target areas of DNA that are amplified. These numbers on the right side are the types at each one of those locations. So for instance, at D3S1358, Teresa Halbach's type is a 16 18.

Q. Are there other possible types at that genetic location of D3S1358?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you know how many different types there are at that location?

A. Not exactly, but probably something like 11 to 20.

Q. Can you compare, for the jurors, when you talk about types, how these would be like ABO types?

A. These types are actually the different fragment sizes, those different target sizes that we amplified. The ABO system is a type of genetic marker, but the discriminating power of ABO systems, which is what we used many years ago, is much less than the discriminating power of the combined -- all of these combined types.

Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected your swab A-1 from the rear cargo area --

A. Yes.

Q. -- of the RAV4; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Can we go to the next one, please. And, again, please show the jurors where you collected your A-1 from.

A. In this area right here.

Q. And that was a blood stain that tested positive in this presumptive test, correct?

A. Right.

Q. You also testified that you collected swab A-2 from across the panel of the rear cargo area. Show the jurors, again, where that was.

A. Yes, that was right in this area here.

Q. And you also testified that you collected your swab A-4 from the metal frame. Show the jurors

where that was.
A. Right along here.
Q. And you also testified that you collected A-3 from the cargo door itself; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And can you show the jurors where that is?
A. Right here.
Q. And, again, all of these stains, you had a presumptive positive test for blood?
A. That's correct.
Q. And you also testified that you collected a swab from the Wild Cherry Pepsi can which you labeled at A-14; is that correct?
A. Yes, right here.
Q. And, again, show the jurors. Thank you. Now, did you develop DNA profiles from each of these swabs?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And according to the reports that you have, does the following slide correctly depict your results?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And, again, would you explain to the jurors what this slide shows.
A. Again, these are the genetic markers, these are

the 15 different markers we're looking at. And these are the types that were developed from each one of these evidence samples.

Q. And each one of those evidence samples came from the RAV4 of Teresa Halbach, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. Now, can you tell whether this particular DNA profile is from a male or a female?

A. Yes.

Q. How can you do that?

A. This marker here, referred to as amylogen, is a gender marker. If you are female, you are only going to have an X chromosome. If you are a male, you will have a X and a Y chromosome.

Q. So this profile is from a female?

A. Correct.

Q. I notice that after genetic marker D7SA20 there is an 11?

A. Correct.

Q. Why is there only one number there?

A. As I stated earlier, these genetic markers are independently inherited, just like genes. So you inherit 50 percent from your mom and 50 percent from your dad. Now, the fact that this is an 11 means that she is a homozygote at this marker.

And that means she got the same type from her mom and the same type from her dad. At D-3 there are two markers. This is referred to as a heterozygote. And she received one from her mom and one from her dad.

Q. And this DNA profile that you developed from the cuttings and the swabs from the RAV4, did you compare that profile to the DNA profile that you developed from Teresa Halbach's Pap smear?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And according to your reports, does this slide correctly display your findings?

A. Yes, sir, it does.

Q. Would you please point out to the jurors your findings and conclusions?

A. Again, these are all the genetic markers. And you can see that the types from the evidence samples are consistent with the types from the Pap smear of Teresa Halbach. So at this genetic marker, the evidence sample is 16 18, Teresa is 16 18. At this marker it's 69.3, Teresa is a 69.3. And all of these markers are consistent with the ones from Teresa Halbach.

Q. And did you calculate a statistic to determine how rare or how common this particular DNA

profile would be in the population?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And I'm going to show you a slide and ask you if this correctly depicts the statistical analysis that you performed?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you explain to the jurors what this slide means.
A. Remember earlier I said that we do a statistical analysis when we have a match between an evidence sample and a reference sample. If we have an exclusion, we're finished, that's the end of it. But if you have a match between an evidence sample and a reference sample, then you have to determine how common or how rare that match -- or I mean that profile from the evidence sample is in the population.

This first number here tells me that the probability of finding someone in the Caucasian population, some unrelated, random person that has the same profile as the evidence sample, the probability of that is 1 person in 416 quadrillion in the Caucasian population, 1 person in 642 quadrillion in the African-American population, 1 person in 641 quadrillion in the

southeastern Hispanic population, and 1 person in 1 quintillion in the southwestern Hispanic population.

Q. And why do you look at these different populations when you are estimating the frequency of these genetic markers?

A. When we are calculating and estimating these frequencies, we use a data base that's maintained by the FBI. And that data base has samples from individuals in these four different population groups. This slide illustrates that even though the rarity of the profile is different, in these four population groups, there's not a lot of difference between population groups. There are some differences, but this profile is extremely rare across all four populations.

Q. What does this number -- What do these numbers mean, Ms Culhane?

A. This number means that the probability of finding a person, random person, unrelated, in the population, that has the same profile as the evidence sample, is 1 person in 416 quadrillion.

Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Teresa Halbach is the source of the blood that you found on A-1,

A-2, A-3 and A-4, and the source of the biological fluid on the Wild Cherry Pepsi can?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And what is that opinion?

A. That Teresa Halbach is the source of the DNA from those items.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I'm going to ask Detective Wiegert to bring you what has been marked as Exhibit 337.

Q. Again, I have spoken with defense counsel before we began this afternoon and, Ms Culhane, does that container, which is Exhibit 337, contain some charred remains that you examined in this case?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And did you assign a Crime Lab designation number to that?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. What is that?

A. Item BZ.

Q. And I'm going to ask you to look on the slide on the big screen. And what is contained in that box there in front of you, which is Exhibit 337, is this the piece of charred remains that you examined?

A. Yes, it is.
Q. And when did you receive this; do you know?
A. I can refer to my notes.
Q. Please.
THE COURT: Do we have a number for the photo exhibit?
ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, we don't have that with us, but you will get one.
A. Item BZ was taken into the laboratory on November 11th, 2005.
Q. And was this -- When you examined this, was this a combination of bone and tissue?
A. It appeared to be, yes.
Q. And what is shown on the big screen here, which we will later get an exhibit for and mark it, is that the bone and tissue fragment sample that you examined?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. How did you go about processing this for DNA?
A. Because this sample was compromised, it had been subjected to -- appeared to be subjected to intense heat, I needed to find an area that I felt was the least damaged. So I chose a portion of the tissue, which I believe was in this area here, close to the bone. And sampled a portion

of that to continue my extractions and to continue my typing.

Q. Were you able to develop a DNA profile from this piece of charred remains?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. And according to your reports, does the next slide correctly display your findings of your test?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. Would you explain to the jurors what this is.

A. Again, these are the genetic markers that we're looking at. And these are the types. You will notice here there are no numbers at these positions, these markers. And the reason is because this was a fairly degraded sample of DNA. DNA is a very stable molecule; however, it breaks down and is degraded and broken up into pieces by several things, heat being one, sunlight, nucleases in the environment that chew it up.

But this was obviously a sample that had been subjected to intense heat. And so, therefore, on these fragments, these STR markers, which are fairly large, the fragments -- there was not enough DNA at those positions to develop a type.

Q. Did you compare this partial profile with the DNA profile that you obtained from the Pap smear of Teresa Halbach?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this slide accurately depict your findings?
A. Yes.
Q. And would you please explain what your findings were, to the jury?
A. In the -- At the marker positions where I did get results, these types are consistent with Teresa. Obviously, I don't know what the types are here because there were no results. But for everything else, all the types that I actually developed, they were consistent with Teresa Halbach.
Q. Now, you stated previously, when you made your comparisons to Teresa Halbach's DNA profile with the samples of blood that you found in the RAV4, you were able to determine that Teresa Halbach was the source of that blood; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. Can you say that in this case?
A. No.
Q. Why not?

A. This was a partial profile. When we have a partial profile, we can only do a statistical interpretation on the markers that we have results for. In order to get very large numbers and very rare profiles, what gives us those large numbers is results, at all 15 different markers. When we have less than that, then the frequency of that profile becomes a little more common than it would if it was a complete profile.

Q. Were you able to develop a statistic to tell you how rare or how common the DNA profile on Item BZ, the charred remains, would be in the population?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. And does the next slide depict the frequency in the population of the DNA profile on the charred remains?

A. Yes.

Q. And would you explain to the jury these numbers and what they mean.

A. This calculation was done exactly like the calculation from the blood stains. The difference is, this was not a full profile, it was only a partial profile. So if you do a statistical analysis of the types that you got,

and calculated the frequency of those types, the probability of another random, unrelated person, in the population, having the profile, the partial profile of the remains, is 1 person in 1 billion in the Caucasian population, 1 person in 2 billion in the African/American population, 1 person in 2 billion in the southeastern Hispanic population; and 1 person in 3 billion in the southwestern Hispanic population.

Q. And, again, can you break this down for the jurors, exactly what that number, one billion, would mean, as it relates to this DNA profile from the charred remains?

A. That is the frequency that that partial profile, those results at just the markers that I got results from, the frequency of that partial profile, that is the frequency that it occurs in the population.

Q. Are there a billion people in the State of Wisconsin?

A. I don't believe so.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Your Honor, I have now what has been a photograph that has been marked as Exhibit 338. I will ask Mr. Fallon if he will give that to Ms Culhane.

Q. And Ms Culhane, would you look at that photograph, and is that a photograph of the piece of charred remains that we previously put up on the large screen.

A. Yes, it is.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I would ask if Detective Wiegert would bring you Exhibit 237 -- I'm sorry, 277. This would be the bullet fragment.

Q. And can you identify that exhibit that's in front of you, Ms Culhane?

A. Yes, this is Crime Lab item designation FL. And it is a lead bullet fragment. My initials and markings are on the packaging.

Q. And can you tell when you received that exhibit?

A. That came into the laboratory on May 16 -- I'm sorry, March 16th, 2006, and I took custody on March 28th, 2006.

Q. And how did you process that bullet?

A. The first thing I did was, just like every item of evidence, it was a visual examination. There was nothing visual on the fragment. There didn't appear to be any stain. So in order to remove any residual DNA that might have been on the bullet, I washed it. I put it in a test tube and washed it with some buffer that we use to extract

the DNA. And the washing of that bullet, the washing liquid is what I performed the rest of my procedure on.

Q. And were you able to develop a DNA profile from that washing on Item FL, the bullet?

A. Yes.

Q. And according to your reports, does the next slide correctly display your findings?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And would you please explain your results to the jurors?

A. Again, I was looking at all of these. These are the different markers. And these are the types at each one of these markers. You will notice at D-16 and at TPOX I am -- there's an asterisk there. That indicates that there was a visible peak there which represents a type. But it was below our parameters for including that in the final analysis. So it -- I'm missing a peak here and a peak at TPOX.

Q. And did you compare this profile that you obtained from the bullet fragment with the DNA profile you obtained from the Pap smear of Teresa Halbach?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And according to your reports, does this slide correctly display your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you explain them to the jury.
A. The profile from the bullet is consistent with all of the types from Teresa Halbach. You will notice at D16 she's missing the 13 type, and at TPOX she is missing the 10 type. And, again, those peaks were visible, but they were below our threshold for calling those types.
Q. Did that have any impact on your match criteria in this interpretation?
A. The impact is that I cannot use the information, the frequencies at this marker, and at this marker, to figure out my final frequency. In other words, I had to calculate the frequencies at all of the other markers except D16 and TPOX.
Q. But nothing about those two asterisks that you have on your -- on the chart here excluded Teresa Halbach as being on the bullet?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did this match differ in any way from the previous matches that you called?
A. Yes, it did.
Q. And could you explain to the jury what happened.

A. During the extraction of this item of evidence, as I talked about earlier, we set up controls that we run with all of our samples. When we begin an extraction, whether it is an evidence sample or a reference sample, when we begin the extraction, we begin what's called a manipulation control. And it's, basically, a negative blank control. And its helps us monitor if any unintentional DNA is introduced into the sample or into the process.

In this particular case, there was a trace amount of -- a trace amount of DNA showed up in the quantitation portion where I had to quantitate and find out how much DNA I had. There was a trace amount of DNA in the negative control. I took the profile to completion and I developed the profile on it. And the profile in the negative control turned out to be consistent with my own DNA type.

Q. What did that mean?

A. That means that during the extraction procedure I inadvertently introduced my own DNA into the negative control.

Q. Did that have any impact on your interpretation of your results?

A. It did not have any impact as far as the profile from the evidence sample. It's just the fact that I introduced my own DNA into the manipulation control.
Q. Were there any other profiles developed on the bullet besides Teresa Halbach?
A. No.
Q. Was Teresa Halbach's profile the only profile that you found on that bullet?
A. Yes.
Q. Were there any mixtures?
A. No.
Q. And your profile was found where?
A. In the negative control, which should have had just reagents in it. It should not have had any DNA at all in it.
Q. And how do you think your DNA profile got into that control?
A. I believe my DNA profile was introduced during the extraction procedure when I was talking. At the time when I was setting up these samples, I was training two analysts, newer analysts, in the lab. And they were watching me. This sample was not an average sample, simply because we handled it a little different. It wasn't a swabbing and

it wasn't a cutting. The washing part of it was a little bit different than what we usually do.

So I was explaining to them what I was doing and as I was setting it up. And apparently -- I felt as if I was far enough away from my workbench not to introduce my DNA, but apparently I was incorrect.

Q. Now, your DNA did not come up on the bullet, did it?

A. No.

Q. It only was in the control?

A. That's correct.

Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Teresa Halbach is the source of the DNA on Item FL, the bullet?

A. Yes.

Q. And what is that opinion?

A. I believe she is the source of the DNA on that bullet.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I would ask if Detective Wiegert would, please, bring to Ms Culhane what's been marked as Exhibit 324, and this would be the buccal swab of Steven Avery.

Your Honor, before I go any further, I think we have some considerable more testimony

for the rest of these samples. Would you like to break now?

THE COURT: I think we'll go another 15 minutes to kind of split the afternoon equally in two.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Okay.

Q. (By Attorney Gahn)~ Detective Wiegert has brought you what has been marked as Exhibit 324, and that is what you identified as the buccal swab of Steven Avery?

A. Yes.

Q. And once again, that's what's called a standard, correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And what are standards used for?

A. As reference samples to compare to the evidence samples.

Q. Using the DNA testing procedures that you described this morning, did you develop a DNA profile from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And does the next slide correctly depict the DNA profile that you developed from Steven Avery's buccal swab?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And would you describe for the jurors your findings?
A. These are the same genetic markers that I examined when I looked at the evidence samples and the standard from Teresa Halbach. And, again, at each one of these markers, Steven Avery's sample had a specific type. The amelogenin marker is XY, which is different from Teresa because this is a male individual. And he has the X and Y chromosome.
Q. We heard testimony yesterday that a number of swabs were taken from the garage floor of Steven Avery. And did you receive, at the Crime Lab, swabs that were taken from the garage floor of Steven Avery's garage?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you assign Crime Lab designation numbers G, I1, J, K, O, and P to six of the swabs from the stains on the garage floor of Steven Avery's garage?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you test those swabs from Steven Avery's garage floor --
A. Yes.
Q. -- for a DNA profile? And did you obtain a DNA

profile?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does the next slide correctly show the DNA profile that you obtained from the six swabs of blood from the garage floor?
A. Yes, it does. And, again, you can see that the types are consistent throughout all of the markers that we looked at.
Q. Now, did you receive other items? We have had testimony in this case that blood stains from the sink or the vanity in the residence of Steven Avery were taken and sent to the Crime Lab; do you recall that?
A. Yes.
Q. And do you recall submitting those to DNA testing?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you develop a profile from those submissions?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And what was the profile you developed?
A. It was consistent with Steven Avery's profile.
Q. And I'm going to show you the next slide. And this has been identified as the Grand Am, the 1993 Grand Am owned by Steven Avery. Did you

also examine this at your Crime Lab?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And on the next slide, can you point out to the jurors, did you locate any bloodstains in that vehicle?
A. Yes, there were bloodstains on the gear shaft here and along the console.
Q. And did you do presumptive tests on those bloodstains?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you eventually do DNA testing on those bloodstains?
A. Yes.
Q. And what were your results?
A. The types were consistent with Steven Avery.
Q. We had testimony a few days ago that there was a swab taken of the release lever of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV4. That was identified as Exhibit 205.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Will you find that exhibit, please, Detective Wiegert.

Q. Can you identify that exhibit, Ms Culhane?
A. Yes, this is our item designation ID, and it has our laboratory bar code item designation and my initial and date on it.

Q. And that contains a swab from the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV4?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you perform DNA testing on that hood latch --
A. Yes.
Q. -- swab? Do you recall, when you looked at the swab, did you notice any condition to it, as far as color?
A. It was discolored, but it did not have the appearance -- it was not a reddish-brown discoloration consistent with blood.
Q. So it did not appear to have blood on the swab?
A. Correct.
Q. But you proceeded with DNA testing on the swab, nevertheless?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you develop a profile from the swab of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV4?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And I'm going to show you the next slide and ask you, do your notes and your records reflect these as your findings?
A. Yes, they do.
Q. Could you explain what your findings were to the

jury.

A. Looking at the same genetic markers, these are the types that were developed from the swab that was reportedly taken from the hood latch of the RAV4.

Q. And this is what you would call a full profile; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. What does that mean when you say it is a full, complete profile?

A. A full profile indicates that you have gotten results at all 15 different markers that we look at. If this was a partial profile, such as in the charred remains, I would be missing types at some of these markers.

Q. Did you compare this profile that you found on the swab of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV4 with the DNA profile that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And does this next slide correctly display your findings?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And would you please describe your findings to the jurors?

A. At each one of the markers, the types from the swabbing on the hood latch were consistent with the types from Steven Avery's buccal swab. If you look at all the numbers for all of the markers, they are consistent with the entire profile.

Q. Now, you testified before that you received a number of standards at the Crime Lab, did you?

A. Yes.

Q. In other words, you received buccal swabs from Allen Avery, Brian Dassey, Brendan Dassey, Barb Janda, Bobby Dassey, Earl Avery, Chuck Avery and Delores; is that correct?

A. Yes.

THE COURT: Mr. Gahn, excuse me, after you wrap up this portion of the hood latch, I think we'll take our break.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Yes, your Honor. Fine. Thank you.

Q. (By Attorney Gahn)~ Did you develop DNA profiles from all those standards of reference samples?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. When you would come up with a profile from an evidentiary item like the hood latch, did you compare the profile from the hood latch with all

the other standards?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And what were the results?
A. They were inconsistent. The profile from the hood latch was not consistent with any of the other standards that I examined.
Q. But the profile from the hood latch matches Steven Avery?
A. That's correct.
Q. And do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether the DNA profile that you developed from the swab of the hood latch of Teresa Halbach's RAV4, that Steven Avery is the source of that profile?
A. Yes.
Q. And what is that opinion?
A. That he is the source of that profile.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Members of the jury, we're going to take our afternoon break at this time. We'll resume a little before 3:00. I will remind you, again, not to discuss the case at any time during the break.

(Jury not present.)

THE COURT: Counsel, let's report back a

little before 3:00.

(Recess taken.)

THE COURT: Counsel, before we bring the jury back in, I just wanted to get some idea of the agenda for the rest of the day. Mr. Gahn, how long do you think you will be with direct?

ATTORNEY GAHN: I think at least a half hour, possibly 40, 45 minutes. But I don't think not before a half hour, I don't believe.

THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Buting, I take it you may well not complete your cross-examination, but you wish to get started?

ATTORNEY BUTING: I wouldn't even come close to completing the examination. Normally, I guess I wouldn't mind starting and finishing it if it was the next day, but I think with a whole break of a weekend, it might be easier, if the Court didn't mind ending a little early today, if we would just start fresh with cross on Monday morning.

THE COURT: Okay. Before I answer that, does the State have any shorter, quicker witnesses.

ATTORNEY KRATZ: I'm finding out right now, Judge. We have some examination with Mrs. Halbach, Karen Halbach, that we would be happy to put in today.

ATTORNEY BUTING: Could we approach for a moment, please.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

(Side bar taken.)

THE COURT: All right. Before we go back, I should announce we just had a side bar conference and I think the feeling is that if the direct examination ends a little early today, we'll probably simply let the jury go home a little early.

There was a side bar earlier this morning where counsel asked the Court if the other jurors knew why one of the jurors was missing today. And the answer to that is, yes, they learned that this morning when they were leaving on the bus. And that was the purpose for that brief side bar we had earlier today. All right. At this point we'll bring in the jury.

(Jury present.)

THE COURT: You may be seated. And, Mr. Gahn, you may resume your direct examination of the witness.

ATTORNEY GAHN: Thank you, your Honor.

DIRECT EXAMINATION CONTD.

ATTORNEY GAHN: I would ask if Detective Wiegert could retrieve Exhibit 211, which is the

Toyota key. Please take that to Ms Culhane.

BY ATTORNEY GAHN:

Q. We have presented you with an exhibit that has previously been marked as Exhibit 211, and previously identified as a Toyota key that was found in Steven Avery's residence. And I ask you, do you recognize that key?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And how do you recognize that key?

A. It's the Toyota key that I examined. There was a -- This is the same keyring that it was attached to.

Q. We also have, on the next slide, a photograph that -- is that key that you have in front of you, Exhibit 211, the key that is in this photograph?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. There is also another item in that photograph, and does that help you identify the key?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And, please, explain that to the jury.

A. This is the packaging that the key was brought to the laboratory in. Again, this is our bar code tracking system in the laboratory. And this is our item designation C, and my initials, and the

date.

Q. I'm going to show you what has been marked as Exhibit 316 and ask you if this photograph, which you are being shown, is the photograph that is depicted on the large screen?

A. Yes, it is.

Q. And now, I would like to go to the next slide. And this is a slide of the key that you have in front of you; is that correct?

A. It appears to be, yes.

Q. When you received this key, how did you process it, Ms Culhane?

A. I received the key. It was in a sealed brown paper bag. I opened it up. I had gloves on. And I held the metal part of the key in one hand and I swabbed the black -- I should show you up here -- this black rubberized part of the key, with a sterile cotton swab. And I did it in very much the same way that I swabbed the Pepsi can that we looked at earlier.

At this point, there were no visible indications of any staining, so I was primarily interested to see if I could recover DNA that had been left behind by possibly touching. So I swabbed all of the surfaces, the front and back,

and the edges of the key, and that's what I did my analysis on.

Q. After you did the swabbing of the key, did you do anything else with the key?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. Please explain to the jurors what you do with the key.

A. I took the key to see if it fit the vehicle. So I put the key into the ignition. I still had, of course, gloves on, during this entire process. I put the key into the ignition and turned the ignition. It did turn the ignition, but it did not crank the car. And I later learned that that was because, I believe, the battery had been disconnected. But it did actually turn completely over. I also locked, I believe it was the front driver's side door, and used the key to unlock the door.

Q. The buccal swab that you took of this key, did you submit that to DNA testing?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And were you able to develop a profile from the swabbing of Item C, the key to Teresa Halbach's car?

A. Yes.

Q. And does this slide clearly and correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Would you explain to the jury your findings.
A. Again, we looked at the same 15 markers. And at each one of these markers I developed a type. And that is the profile that characterizes the swabbing that I took from the key.
Q. And, again, this profile that you developed from the key, is that a profile that came from a male individual?
A. Yes, it is. And that's -- We have an X and a Y chromosome which indicate the male individual.
Q. And did you compare the profile that you developed from your swabbing of this key with the DNA profile that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this next slide correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And, again, would you explain your findings to the jury.
A. The same 15 markers, these are the types at each one of these markers. And you can see at every

type, the type from the evidence -- or the profile from the evidence sample is consistent with the profile from Steven Avery.

Q. And, again, Ms Culhane, the profile that you developed from Item C, the key, is that what you refer to as a full, complete DNA profile?

A. Yes.

Q. And why is that, again?

A. Because we have types at each one of these markers. There are types present at each one of the markers.

Q. And, again, did you compare this profile with the DNA profiles that you developed from all the standards that were submitted in this case?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. In other words, did you compare the DNA profile that you found on Item C with the DNA profile from the buccal swab of Allen Avery?

A. Yes.

Q. And Brian Dassey?

A. Yes.

Q. And Brendan Dassey?

A. Yes.

Q. And Barb Janda?

A. Yes.

Q. And Bobby Dassey?
A. Yes.
Q. And Earl Avery?
A. Yes.
Q. And Chuck Avery?
A. Yes.
Q. And Delores Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did the DNA profile that you developed from Item C, the key, match any of those standards?
A. No, it did not.
ATTORNEY GAHN: At this time, I'm going to ask Detective Wiegert if he can, please, retrieve for me the photograph of the RAV4 -- I'm looking for the photograph, I'll give you a exhibit number in just one second -- Exhibit 290, 294, 291, and 292, please.
Q. Ms Culhane, would you find Exhibit 290.
A. 290?
Q. 290.
A. No, I have 291, 292 and 294.
Q. Do you have that?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And I apologize for the delay here. Is that photograph depicted on the large screen here?

A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, you previously testified that you took cuttings which you identified as Item A-6 from the RAV4?
A. Correct.
Q. Can you show the jurors where it was you took the cuttings?
A. In the front driver's seat, right about here.
Q. And those were the cuttings of a stain that you had tested for blood with the presumptive test?
A. Yes.
Q. And I also believe that you testified earlier that you collected your Item No. A-7 from the center console area of the RAV for, would you point that out to where that was for the jurors.
A. Right along the floor here by the console.
Q. Okay. And did you perform DNA testing on those two evidentiary samples?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you develop a DNA profile for the blood stain on Item A-6?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And according to your reports, does the next slide correctly depict the DNA findings?
A. Yes, it does.

Q. And, again, would you explain those to the jurors.
A. Again, these are the same 15 markers and these are the types at each one of these markers that were developed from the cutting of the stain in the driver's seat of the RAV4.
Q. And, again, is this what you consider to be a complete full DNA profile?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you also compare this profile to the DNA profile that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this slide correctly display your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you explain your findings to the jury?
A. Again, this is the profile developed from the evidence sample. You can tell it's from a male individual. All of the types are consistent with each one of the types, at each marker, from the reference standard of Steven Avery.
Q. And the DNA profile that you found in Item A-6, the bloodstain, did you compare that to the other standards that you received at the lab?

A. Yes, I did.
Q. And how did this profile compare to the other standards?
A. It was not consistent with any of the other standards that I examined.
Q. It was only consistent with the DNA profile of Mr. Steven Avery?
A. That's correct.
Q. Did you develop a DNA profile from your Item No. A-7, which were the blood crusts by the center console?
A. Yes.
Q. And does the following slide show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you explain those to the jurors.
A. Again, at each genetic marker, these are the types. At D-5, this asterisk here indicates that there was a peak there, a visible peak, but it was below the parameters of our system. So that would not be included in the statistical interpretation of this sample -- of this profile.
Q. Now, that's only not included in the statistical analysis, correct?
A. Correct.
Q. Now, the fact that that asterisk was there, did

not have any impact in your interpretation of this profile as it compared to Steven Avery, did it?

A. No.

Q. And did you compare this profile to Steven Avery's profile?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And does this slide correctly show your findings?

A. Yes, it does. And, again, you can see that the profile is consistent with Steven Avery at every genetic marker.

Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the source of the blood stain on Item A-6, which was the stain found on the driver's passenger seat?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And what is that opinion?

A. That Steven Avery is the source of that profile.

Q. And do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the source of the DNA profile that you found on Item A-7, the blood crusts by the center console?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. And what is that opinion?

A. That Steven Avery is consistent with that profile.
Q. Do you have Exhibit 293 in front of you?
A. No, I'm sorry, I don't.
Q. I'm sorry. Do you have that now?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that photograph the same photograph that is up on the big screen?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected a cutting which you identified as Item A-9 of a bloodstain from the front passenger seat of Teresa Halbach's RAV4. Can you show the jurors where that cutting was, once more.
A. Yes, right in this area here.
Q. And did you perform a DNA test on that cutting?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And according to your reports, does the following slide correctly display your results?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Could you explain them to the jurors.
A. These are the exact same markers that we looked at in each sample. And, again, there are types at each one of these markers, and XY depicting a male individual.

Q. And, again, is this what you call a complete full profile?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And did you compare the profile that you developed from the bloodstain from the front passenger seat of Teresa Halbach's car with the DNA profile that you obtained from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this next slide show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And would you explain them to the jury, too, please.
A. This is the profile developed from the cutting in the passenger -- the front passenger seat. And this is the profile from Steven Avery's buccal swab. And you can see it's consistent at all of the 15 genetic markers.
Q. Do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the source of the bloodstain that was found on Item 9 on the front passenger seat of Teresa Halbach's RAV4?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And what is that opinion?

A. That Steven Avery is the source of that stain, A-9.
Q. All right. Now, you also previously testified that you collected the swab from what was Item A-10, that is the CD case that was on the front seat of Teresa Halbach's car, correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from the blood stain on the CD case?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does the next slide correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. Did you compare this profile with the profile that you developed from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this next slide correctly show your findings according to your reports?
A. Yes, it does. Again, you can see all of the types are exactly the same through all the genetic markers.
Q. And do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, whether Steven Avery is the source of the blood that you found

on the CD case in Teresa Halbach's SUV?
A. Yes, I believe he is the source of the blood stain, Item A-10.
Q. Ms Culhane, do you have Exhibit 294 in front of you?
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And does that photograph -- is that depicted on the large screen here?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected a bloodstain from the paneling of the rear passenger door. And would you point out to the jurors, one more time, where that bloodstain was?
A. This area right here.
Q. Yes. And you designated that as Crime Lab designation Item A-12; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And did you perform DNA testing on Item A-12?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from the testing of that bloodstain?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does the next slide correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.

Q. And, again, did you compare the profile, the DNA profile that you developed from the bloodstain on the rear passenger door of Teresa Halbach's RAV4, with the DNA profile that you obtained from the buccal swab of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this slide correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does. And, again, you can see, at each one of the markers, the types are consistent.
Q. I would ask you if you have in front of you Exhibit 291.
A. Yes, I do.
Q. And is that photograph shown on the big screen now?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. Now, you previously testified that you collected this bloodstain on the dashboard of Teresa Halbach's RAV4, by the ignition switch; is that correct?
A. Yes.
Q. And this -- you did a presumptive test for blood on that stain?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And did you perform DNA testing on this bloodstain in Teresa Halbach's vehicle?

A. Yes.
Q. And did you develop a DNA profile from that bloodstain?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this next slide correctly show your findings?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And did you compare the DNA profile from that bloodstain with the DNA profile of Steven Avery?
A. Yes, I did.
Q. And does this next slide show your results?
A. Yes, it does.
Q. And, again, would you explain what those were to the jury.
A. This is the profile from A-8, which is the stain by the ignition. And this is the profile from Steven Avery's buccal swab. And you can see at each one of the markers, the types are consistent.
Q. And, once again, is this what you consider a full complete DNA profile?
A. Yes, it is.
Q. And the DNA profile that you developed from Item A-8, the blood stain found near the ignition of Teresa Halbach's SUV, did you compare that

profile with the profiles that you developed from all the other standards in this case?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And what were your results?

A. It was not consistent with any of the other standards.

Q. It was only consistent with the DNA profile of Steven Avery?

A. Correct.

Q. Did you arrive at a statistical number for this profile that would reflect how often, or how rare, or how common, this profile would be in the population?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. And I would ask if this slide correctly displays that statistic?

A. Yes, it does.

Q. And could you explain to the jurors what that statistic is?

A. This number tells me that the probability of another unrelated, random person in the population, having the same profile as the evidence samples that we just talked about, is 1 person in 4 quintillion in the Caucasian population, 1 person in 898 quintillion in the